



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Studies in Spanish-American Literature: Isaac Goldberg, Ph.D., New York. Brentano. 377 pp.

This book contains pleasant and instructive essays on Rubén Darío, Rodó, Chocano, Blanco Fombona and others, with a preliminary study of the modernista movement in which Gutiérrez Nájera is especially well discussed. Readers not acquainted with Spanish will find their needs well considered on account of the many translations of poems in English verse largely due to the pen of Miss Alice Blackwell. To students of Spanish-American literature the book is absolutely indispensable. They will find illuminating, however, the ideas which a reviewer of the book, Julio Irazusta, expresses in the Argentine monthly *Nosotros*, for June, 1920, as follows:

"La renovación modernista de nuestra poesía consistió en dotarla con cosas de que los simbolistas y decadentes franceses querían precisamente librar a la poesía francesa. En una palabra, los renovadores hispano-americanos aspiraban al parnasianismo y los renovadores franceses renegaban del Parnaso. Esto no quiere decir que Rubén o sus precursores hayan imitado menos a los franceses, de lo que se les acusaba. Lo que hay es que en vez de haber imitado a los simbolistas, imitaron a los parnasianos, lo que los diferencia mucho de aquellos con los cuales el público está inclinado a confundirlos. Todavía en *Prosas Profanas* Rubén Darío seguía en casi todo el libro la manera del Verlaine de *Fêtes Galantes*, que es más parnasiano que simbolista y menos vago e impreciso de lo que él predicaba en su arte poético. Sólo en la actitud innovadora hubo semejanza de nuestros modernistas con los simbolistas y decadentes franceses, y sería difícil decir si hubo imitación por aquéllos de éstos.

"Los precursores no cuentan sino en la medida en que han realizado con tanto talento como aquellos a quienes han precedido, una obra artística que ambos han hecho en la misma 'forma', los unos primero, y los otros, después, cronológicamente. Desde este punto de vista los precursores de Rubén Darío en poesía, apenas si han existido. Es cierto que los así llamados flexibilizaron el verso castellano antes de Rubén Darío, pero junto con eso lo llevaron muy pocas veces a una forma perfecta. En cambio, en prosa, Gutiérrez Nájera, por ejemplo, fué precursor. Y tengo para mí que fué precursor de sí mismo porque en la literatura hispano-americana, nadie lo ha superado en escribir una prosa clara, sobria, flexible, rica en matices, llena de fantasía, moderna, libre, elegante, y en una palabra, perfecta. No creo con el señor Goldberg que el mérito de Gutiérrez Nájera esté en haber infundido en el castellano el sentido de la melodía interna en la estructura del lenguaje. La forma de Gutiérrez Nájera no es casi nunca musical. Tiene un ritmo interno muy 'modernista', pero es un ritmo menos musical que escultural.

"Una cosa sobre la que no ha insistido el señor Goldberg es sobre la nueva concepción de la crítica literaria que han traído a la literatura castellana Rubén Darío primero, y después Rodó. *Los Raros* de Rubén Darío son un espécimen de crítica concebida como género aparte y como obra de creación artística. No hay duda que el ensayo de Rodó sobre Rubén Darío supera a cualquiera de los 'raros', pero sigue las huellas de éstos. Y la prueba de que

sigue las huellas de éstos y no otras, está en que los ensayos críticos de Rodó anteriores a *Los Raros*, son muy distintos del ensayo sobre Rubén Darío, y tienen muy escaso valor como exponentes de crítica a la moderna."

Antologia Portuguesa, organizada por Agostinho de Campos. Aillaud e Bertrand, Lisbon.

As the name HISPANIA implies everything pertaining to the peoples of the Iberian peninsula it is a pleasure to give notice here of this collection of reprints of Portuguese classics. The general plan will appeal to those members of the Association who would like to read the most important stylists among the older authors, whose works are practically inaccessible, as well as anthologies of modern and distinctly Portuguese writers. The object of the publication of these thirty volumes is "to put within the reach of the young people of Portugal who are learning to write and of families caring for a good Portuguese education for their children an abundant collection of selected works." The editor of the collection, Sr. Agostinho de Campos, being a professor in the Lycée Pedro Nunes and formerly general superintendent of public education in Portugal, is eminently well fitted for the task of culling the best from Portugal's rich literature. Moreover he believes that he is doing a patriotic work at this moment when Europe is torn by the strife of the two rival principles of nationality and international communism, as represented by Poland and Russia. He believes that the final victory will rest with those countries whose nationality is firmly fixed by a vigorous living language actively cherished by its speakers. Such a country is Portugal and the Portuguese race is the author of a literature which makes it "one of the six or seven great powers of the human intellect."

ALFRED COESTER

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
CALIFORNIA.

BOOK NOTICES

Second Spanish Book: Lawrence A. Wilkins, Director of Modern Languages in the High Schools of New York City. xiv + 446 pp. Henry Holt and Company. \$1.48.

This is a continuation of the author's First Spanish Book. There are four pages of class-room expressions, followed by a "Table of Ortografía," the numerals and expressions of time. The main part of the book consists of forty lessons, each one containing a prose text and a short verse selection, a list of idiomatic expressions taken from the reading text a division "Para estudio," containing grammatical explanations and forms, grammar exercises